



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Personnel.*

The commissioned corps at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 107 officers, including the Surgeon-General, 29 surgeons, 21 passed assistant surgeons, and 56 assistant surgeons. Noncommissioned officers: One hundred and eleven acting assistant surgeons and 38 hospital stewards; hospital and quarantine attendants, 547; and in the Cuban quarantine service 23 acting assistant surgeons and 129 attendants. One officer, Asst. Surg. W. R. McAdam, died of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., in October, 1899.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, a commission consisting of three medical officers of the Service has been appointed to investigate the prevalence of leprosy in the United States. This commission is now pursuing its investigations.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Enteric fever, dysentery, and smallpox at Galveston.*

GALVESTON, TEX., December 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there are quite a number of cases of enteric fever due, probably, to impure drinking water. Those who drink Alta Loma water do not have enteric fever. Only those who drink cistern water have enteric fever. The cisterns have not been cleaned since they were made, in many instances. Cistern water that has been thoroughly boiled does not give enteric fever. There are many cases of dysentery due to impure water. Within a few days 3 cases of smallpox have developed. There is no sewerage. The garbage carts are idle for want of funds. I do not see what they will do. Everyone will have to dump his sewage into the Gulf.

Respectfully,

C. PECKHAM,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my letter of the 27th ultimo 5 new cases of smallpox have occurred. There were, therefore, in this District at the close of the 13th instant 8 cases of smallpox, all confined in the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

Wm. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,  
Health Officer.

*Smallpox in Minnesota November 22 to December 14, 1900.*

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 14, 1900.

SIR: I have to report smallpox in this State from November 22 to December 14 as follows: Cloquet, Carleton County, 1 case; Minneapolis, 10 cases; Willmar, Kandiyohi County, 5 cases; Le Sueur, Le Sueur County, 3 cases; Le Sueur Center, Le Sueur County, 5 cases; Tyler, Lincoln County, 2 cases; Litchfield, Meeker County, 2 cases; Little Falls, Morrison County, 1 case; St. Paul, 1 case; Duluth, St. Louis County, 18 cases, 1 death; Cold Springs, 1 case; St. Cloud, Stearns County, 8 cases; Owatonna, Steele County, 5 cases; Breckenridge,